

早熟甜樱桃新品种‘春露’的选育

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摘要:‘春露’是从‘先锋’自然授粉杂交实生后代中选育出的大果型早熟优质甜樱桃新品种。果皮颜色紫红, 肾形, 果顶凹, 果柄短, 平均单果质量8.1 g。果肉颜色紫红, 可溶性固形物含量(w , 后同)16.4%, 总糖含量12.48%, 可滴定酸含量0.64%, 维生素C含量 $5.58 \text{ mg} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$, 酸甜适口, 品质上等。树势强, 树姿半直立, 树体发枝力中。‘春露’适应性强, 耐花期高温和夏季高温高湿天气, 早果性、丰产性和稳产性能好, 畸形果极少, 较抗裂果, 是适于我国中西部暖温带地区推广种植的一个优良的早熟甜樱桃品种。在郑州地区, 3月30—31日盛花期, 花期早; 5月12—14日果实成熟, 果实发育期约45 d。自花不实, S基因型是S1S6。

关键词:甜樱桃; 新品种; ‘春露’; 早熟

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A new early-ripening sweet cherry cultivar ‘Chunlu’

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Abstract: ‘Chunlu’ is an early-ripening and big-fruit sweet cherry cultivar which was bred by ‘Van’ natural crossing. In late May 2002, mature fruit of ‘Van’ natural crossing in the cherry germplasm resources orchard were harvested and cleaned in room. The seeds were extracted and immediately stratified using the moist sand in the 4 °C refrigerator. In late September, the most seeds germinated and were potted in sterile nutrient media in the greenhouse. The seedlings were cultured till transplanted to the nursery in the next spring. In spring 2004, about two hundred seedlings were planted in the cherry breeding nursery of the Zhengzhou Fruit Institute. By the spring of 2007, most cherry seedlings started to fruitation. Based on evaluation of main economic characters of fruits over 3 years, the seedling number ‘15-31’ was picked out for its’ big fruit, good eating quality, and stable high yield and grafted in the ‘ZY-1’ semi-dwarf cherry rootstock and planted in the Xinzheng and other places for the cultivar evaluation test of the different places in spring 2010. The variety was examined and approved by Henan Forest Tree Variety Evaluation committee on March 2017, and was named as ‘Chunlu’. The growth vigor of ‘Chunlu’ is high and the tree branch ability middle. The fruits are purple red, kidney-shape, sunken fruit top, short fruit stem and weighing 8.1 g on average. The flesh is purple red and the soluble solids content, total sugar content, titratable acid content and vitamin C content are 16.4%, 12.48%, 0.64% and $5.58 \text{ mg} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$, respectively. It has pleasant sweet and little sour taste, a rich flavor and fine quality. The tree is highly adaptable, highly flowering high-temperature resistant, very early fruiting and high yield. It has very little malformed fruit, planting on warm temperate zone, than ‘Hongdeng’ ‘Zaodaguo’ of the early-ripening cherry cultivars. In Zhengzhou, ‘Chunlu’ full-bloom period is on March 30 to 31 and is an early blooming cultivar. Fruit ripening period is on May 12-14, fruit development time about 45 days, and is an early-ripening cultivar. S-genotype is S1S6, self-unfruitful. It’s pollination tree cultivars in Zhengzhou are ‘Hongdeng’ ‘Zaodaguo’ ‘Zaohongzhu’ and ‘Longguan’ and so on. Orchards spacing in the rows is usually 2-2.5 m and spacing between rows is 4-4.5 m. Training system are usually improved-Huang spindle-shaped, slender spindle-shaped or vertical axis system, et al. In the young tree training and pruning period, branch angle must be timely enlarged and erect shoots must be wiped out for balancing tree potential. Branch-drooping are carried out on September and October. Pruning rule are with the least shoot cutting back pruning possible and promote formation of the bouquet fruit branches. In full

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bearing period, branch cutting back and rejuvenation must be carried out after full fruiting for the good tree growth vigor, big fruit and good eating quality. ‘Chunlu’ is an excellent early-ripening sweet cherry cultivar, suitable for planting on warm temperate zone in the Midwest region of China.

Key words: Sweet cherry; New cultivar; ‘Chunlu’; Early-ripening

我国幅员辽阔,气候、土壤等生态条件复杂多样,与甜樱桃传统种植栽培区域相比有很大的不同,甜樱桃原产于欧洲黑海沿岸和亚洲西部,比较适宜冷凉的生态气候条件。国外甜樱桃主产区的气候类型和生态条件普遍优于国内,美国和加拿大樱桃产区“湿热指数”不足100,出产的甜樱桃果个大、品质优,俗称“车厘子”,南半球和欧洲产区“湿热指数”也多在200左右,国内产区“湿热指数”则多在400以上,大连485、烟台625、北京732、郑州861^[1]。在我国中西部暖温带地区,甜樱桃种植普遍存在花期高温容易导致花而不实、产量偏低,夏季高温容易导致第二年畸形果增多、经济效益降低。因此,推动甜樱桃栽培品种本土化,培育适应本地区土壤和气候条件的大果、优质、高效的栽培品种成为今后育种工作的重点^[2]。

1 选育经过

‘春露’是从‘先锋’自然授粉杂交实生后代中选育出的大果型早熟优质甜樱桃新品种(表1)。2002

年5月底采集中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所樱桃资源圃内的‘先锋’自然杂交种子,4℃冰箱内低温层积处理,2003年春培育获得实生苗约200株,2004年春定植于郑州果树研究所内的樱桃育种圃。2007年开始少量开花结果,初选优良单株编号‘15-31’,并在郑州果树研究所品种资源圃进行了高接繁殖。经过2008—2010年3 a的连续观察,其果品优质,早果丰产性状、连续丰产性状好,树体生长健壮。2010年被选为优系,开始用‘ZY-1’砧木嫁接繁殖,在郑州市新郑薛店等地布点进行区域试验观察。经过连续多年对其结果习性、丰产性能、果实品质等系统观察,确认其除具有果大、外观艳丽、品质优良和早熟等优良性状外,早果丰产性能、耐病毒和畸形果极少等性状则明显优于‘红灯’和‘早大果’等早熟品种,是适于我国中西部暖温带地区推广种植的一个优良早熟品种。2017年3月通过河南省林木品种审定委员会的品种审定(良种编号:豫S-SV-PA-038-2016),定名为‘春露’(图1)。

表1 ‘春露’与‘先锋’亲缘关系的分子鉴定
Table 1 DNA molecular identification of the genetic relationship between ‘Chunlu’ and ‘Van’

品种 Cultivar	S基因型 S gene	DNA片段长度 DNA sequence length/bp								
		引物1 Primer 1	引物2 Primer 2	引物3 Primer 3	引物4 Primer 4	引物5 Primer 5	引物6 Primer 6	引物7 Primer 7	引物8 Primer 8	引物9 Primer 9
春露 Chunlu	S1S6	139/141	204/218	138/174	188/192	165/165	174/186	182/188	96/100	257/257
先锋 Van	S1S3	139/141	204/218	138/174	192/192	147/165	174/196	182/188	96/100	233/257



图1 早熟甜樱桃新品种‘春露’
Fig. 1 A new early-ripening sweet cherry cultivar ‘Chunlu’

2 主要特征特性

2.1 果实经济性状

‘春露’果实肾形,果柄短,平均单果质量8.1 g,果顶凹,果皮颜色紫红,有光泽,果肉颜色紫红;果核形状椭圆,中大;果实硬度软,可溶性固形物含量(w,后同)16.4%,总糖含量12.48%,可滴定酸含量0.64%,维

生素C含量5.58 mg·100 g⁻¹,酸甜适口,品质上等(表2)。畸形果极少或无,自花不实,S基因型是S1S6。‘春露’果实大小、外观、品质、丰产性、贮运性、成熟期等同‘红灯’,但早果性、耐病毒较‘红灯’好,并且畸形果极少。与同期成熟的其他品种‘早大果’‘龙冠’和‘早红珠’等相比,果实大0.5~1.0 g,含酸量低,口感优于这3个品种。目前,中西部暖温带地区种植的早熟

表2 ‘春露’与对照甜樱桃早熟品种果实主要经济性状比较(郑州)
Table 2 Comparison of main economic characters between ‘Chunlu’ and the control cultivars (Zhengzhou)

性状 Characters	早大果 Zaodaguo	春露 Chunlu	红灯 Hongdeng	龙冠 Longguan
成熟期 Maturing date	5月12日 May 12	5月14日 May 14	5月14日 May 14	5月18日 May 18
果形 Fruit shape	扁圆 Oblate	肾形 Kidney-shaped	肾形 Kidney-shaped	扁圆 Oblate
果柄长度 Fruit stalk length/cm	4.00	3.20	3.60	4.20
果柄分离难度	中等 Middle	中等 Middle	难 Difficult	中等 Middle
Separation difficulty of fruit and stalk				
果实颜色 Fruit colour	紫红 Purple red	紫红 Purple red	紫红 Purple red	紫红 Purple red
果肉颜色 Flesh colour	紫红 Purple red	紫红 Purple red	紫红 Purple red	紫红 Purple red
平均单果质量 Average fruit mass/g	7.50	8.1	8.20	7.20
w(总糖) Total sugar content/%	9.27	12.48	9.98	10.81
w(可滴定酸) Titratable acid content/%	1.04	0.64	1.04	1.31
w(维生素C) Vitamin C content/(mg·100 g ⁻¹)	10.72	5.58	9.97	20.33
w(可溶性固形物) Soluble solid content/%	14.40	16.40	15.50	15.30
果肉硬度 Firmness/(kg·cm ⁻²)	0.53	0.69	0.59	0.44
风味 Flavor	甜酸 Sour with sweet taste	酸甜 Sweet with sour taste	酸甜 Sweet with sour taste	偏酸 More sour taste
鲜食品质 Eating quality	中 Middle	上 High	上 High	中下 Lower middle
产量 Yield	中 Middle	高 High	中 Middle	高 High

品种‘红灯’‘早大果’等畸形果率偏高,是生产上的一个突出问题,而‘春露’畸形果极少,并具有早熟、大果、早果丰产、品质优良和优质果率高等特点,改善了国内优良早熟品种匮乏的现状,推动了甜樱桃栽培品种本土化的发展。

2.2 植物学特征

‘春露’新梢稍尖花青苷显色程度弱,幼树1 a生枝条粗壮;1 a生枝皮孔数目少,多年生枝颜色红褐;叶片长宽比中,叶柄长度中,叶片平展,叶尖渐尖,叶基广楔形,叶缘锯齿粗重;叶片蜜腺2~3个,中大,颜色浅红;花蕾颜色白,花冠直径大,花瓣形状中等椭圆,花瓣相对位置邻接。

2.3 生长结果习性

‘春露’树势强,树姿半直立,树体分枝力中,幼树1 a生枝条粗壮。幼树以中长果枝结果为主,进入盛果期后,以中果枝和花束状果枝结果为主,具有较好的早果性和丰产性,较抗裂果。‘春露’为自花不实品种,栽培时应配置授粉树。幼树定植后个别单株第2年即可少量成花,第3年结果,第4年进入盛果初期,盛果期666.7 m²产量在1 200 kg以上。盛果期树大量结果后注意及时回缩复壮,加大施肥量,防止因结果过多而变弱。

2.4 物候期

在郑州地区,‘春露’萌芽期在3月5—10日,初花期在3月25—28日,盛花期在3月30—31日,花期早,花期6~8 d;果实开始着色期在5月2日左右,5月12—14日果实成熟,果实成熟期早,果实发育期约45 d,为早熟甜樱桃品种;11月底落叶,生长期约270 d。

3 栽培技术要点

‘春露’通过砧木嫁接无性繁殖进行种苗培育,砧木可采用‘ZY-1’‘Gisela 6’‘兰丁1号’‘兰丁2号’等无性

系半矮化砧木,或‘大青叶’等乔化砧木。每年可在3月进行春季嫁接,或在9月进行秋季嫁接,成活率均较高。

果园株行距采用(2~2.5) m×(4~4.5) m,树形可采用改良(黄)纺锤形、细长纺锤形或直立中央领导干树形等。‘春露’为自花不实品种,栽培时应配置授粉树。‘春露’花期早,授粉品种可用‘早大果’‘早红珠’‘红灯’和‘龙冠’等,授粉品种最好有2个以上,可相互之间授粉。

幼树整形期间应注意及时拉枝开张角度,疏除背上枝,缓和树体生长势,减小竞争。每年秋冬季应注意对侧枝及时进行拉枝处理,修剪以缓放为主、少短截,促进花束状短果枝的形成。幼树定植后个别单株第3年即可少量成花,第4年进入盛果期初期,盛果期666.7 m²产量在1 200 kg以上。盛果期树大量结果后注意及时回缩复壮,保持强壮树势,防止因结果过多而变弱。

新建果园在定植时要施足够的有机肥,以保证幼树有一个良好的生长基础,以后每年都要秋施一定量的有机肥,并注意在生长关键时期即萌芽前、开花后、果实膨大期及时补充氮肥和微量元素。果园灌水应和施肥适当结合,缺水的地区,主要是前期与追肥相吻合的3次水,即花前水、幼果发育水和果实膨大水。要加强肥水管理,保持强壮树势。病虫害防治和其他栽培管理技术同其他甜樱桃品种。

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